of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a compara-tively short time they may give way altogether to government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have establishments and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the ladian service, amounts to \$6,733,063.18, being less by \$663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the tame account for the

On the Pension Rolls.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1804, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 8,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classed as follows: Soldiers and sailers, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners, 32. 639 are surviving soldiers of indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469.344 are now upon the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the Dependent Pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139.804.461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,-712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1885, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, recording to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and after that year, it must begin to decline. The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 20,000 during the year. A large proper-tion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those new on the rolls. The number of certificates issued were 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our opers are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and forty-five sur-

vivors of the war of 1812. The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldler now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness toward our worthy vet-erans and a denial of their claims to the genersity of the government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagagic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

The Eleventh Census.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ended June 39, 1894, amounted to \$10,265,676,81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that, the revision and to bring out the volumes The text of the volumes will still be required. has been limited, as far as possible to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and in some instances in sioner of labor took charge of the work, he found much matter on hand which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard. census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public, not to elaborate arguments

Exports of the United States.

The secretary of argriculture, in his report, reviews the operations of his department the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extensions of its userulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year ary. This sum is 20 per cent, of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain, That country received from the United States during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 184,305,910 live beef cattle valued at \$26,500,600, as against 182,611 cattle valued at \$16,622,000 during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894, the United Kingdom took also 112,000, 5000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 22,676,000 pounds of pork: of apples 1,900,000, valued at \$2,500,000; and of horses. 2.811 at an average value of \$129 a head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13.500,600 bushels, and the recretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will con-tinue to advance in importance as an export on account of the rew uses to which it is con-stantly being appropriated. The export of agri-cultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ended Jene 30, 1894, amounted to \$628,363,638, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took mere than 54 per cent. of all farm products finding foreign

The department of agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines o research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and famillarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them w to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analysis of samples of soils from all sections of the American union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analysis of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it will be foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the secretary recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

Usefulness of the Weather Bureau. The amount appropriated for the Weather bureau was \$951,100, Of that sum \$128,500, or 14 per cent., has been saved and returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels, valued at \$36,-283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved. The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal

Industry was \$850,000 and the expenditures for the year were only \$495,429.24, thus leaving unexpended \$254,570.76. The inspection of beef unimals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1% cents a head, against 4% cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,937 pounds, against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8% cents a head in 1893 to 6% cents in from 8% cents a head in 1893 to 6% cents in 1894. The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France by the United States was \$88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of the in-spection was \$172,007,088. The secretary of agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recom-mendation. The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,535. This is an increase of 69,533 head over the previous year. The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10% cents for each animal, and the cost of inspecting South-ern cattle and the disinfection of cars and

stockyards averages 2.7 cents per animal. Bureau of Animal Industry In-

quiries.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Ani-Industry have progressed steadily during year. Much tuberculin and mellein have furnished to state authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment sta-tions for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders. Quite recently, this department has published the results of its investigations of boying tuberculosis and its researches will be vigor-ously continued. Certain herds in the district of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate scope for the department to intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, description and definition. The sterlization of milk suspected of containing the bacilli of tuberculosis has been, during the year, very thoroughly explained in a lease by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau, and given general circulation throughout the country. The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has, during the past year, engaged itself almost wholiy in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and forcion countries. The secretary in his reconst eign countries. The secretary in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the country were the only moneys taken out of the national treasury by act of congress for which no accounting to federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion the Fifty-first congress, in acting the appropriations for the department ing to this suggestion the Fifty-first congress, in making the appropriations for the department for the present fiscal year provided that "The secretary of agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by Section B of sold act of March 2, 1887; shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation bereby made are in accordance with the pro-vision of said act and shall make report thereon The best service of the sintistician of the De-partment of Agriculture, is the ascertainment, by diligence and care, of the actual and real moditions, favorable or researchie, of the

sation. Efforts are being made to the direction farmers and farms of the country, and to see the causes which produce these to the end that facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment. In obedience to this law, the Agriultural department immediately sent out blank form of expense accounts to each station and proposes, in addition, to make through trusted experts systematic examination of the several stations during each year for the purpose of tequiring, by personal investigation, the detailed information necessary to enable the secretary to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to congress. The Boards of Management f the several stations, with great alacrity and ordiality, have approved the amendment to the law providing this supervision of their expendi-tures, anticipating that it will increase the eficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges con-cerning their use of public funds, besides bring-ing the Department of Agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations, and through their joint service largely increasing their usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation vestigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suzgestion of full, wholesome, and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use." Under this appropriation the department prepared and now has nearly ready for distribu-tion an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food. When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation

department expended in the fiscal year 1802, \$2,354,809.56, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ended June 30, out of a total expenditure of \$1,948,988.28, the department applied 51.8 per cent, of the sum to scientific work and investigation. It is the second to the sum to scientific work and investigation. clentific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1806 that the various systems of promisenous free distribution of its de-

partmental documents be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished out cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the offices and libraries of states and of the federal government, but from all in-dividuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be re-quired. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the secretary of agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about \$300,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the capitol, and the shelves of second-hand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste raight be avoided if the recommendations of the secretary were adopted.

The secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He re-iterates the reasons given in his report for 1803 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and

I fully concur in the conclusions. An Agricultural Census.

A further important utility in agricultural statistles is found in their elucidation of the re-lation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census hay be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be: (1) The area under each of the more important crops, (2) The Its scope would be; (1) The area aggregate products of each of such crops. quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco re-maining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time The cost of the work is estimated at \$500,000. Owing to the peculiar quality of the statistician's work, and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the sec-retary of agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics the chief of that division should be admitted to the service only after a therough, ex-haustive and successful examination at the hands the United States civil service commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians, and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that division. The work done by the Department of Agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this

communication, and I commend the work of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals, to the careful attention of the

Civil Service Reform. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent; and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life, who honestly desire good government, as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of these lands are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted dolling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictain ing the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity. Numerous additional of-fices and places have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations and some others will probably soon be included. The report of the com-missioner will be to the congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it con-

For a National Board of Health. I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a National Board of Health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precaution, or the necessary aid and counsel to local sautherities on the subject, prompt advice the adject of the country of the coun Health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the National board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious disease, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into cities and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement. There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagions diseases in international conference with a view of adopting means of mutual as-sistance. The creation of such a national health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefits. I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a national Board of Health or similar national instru-mentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

Report of the Strike Commission. By virtue of a statute of the United States. passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington of the state of Illinois to form, with Hou. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commissioner for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employees which has resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be an automatical. en submitted to me and will be transmitted the congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

Favors Free Coal and Iron. The tariff act passed at the last session of the be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates or duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and from upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned. I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar retining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closing refinercies and discharging thousands of workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or emitted. I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have saide in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound

laid upon sugar imported from countries pay-ing a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important con-siderations point to the propriety of this

About the New Tariff. With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but invite a better development of American thrift and create or us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world. It follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstawhich has so long prevented our participaion in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and t of American producers, was fitly demented by a refusal to allow rican registry to vessels built abroad though supplemented owned and navigated by our people, thus ex-sibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic car-riage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the globe, is consistently sup-plemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions bott paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and

products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived b the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place, a stury and industrious citizen in time of peace and aparticule and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient proviships built abroad and owned by Americans apbe a failure for good at every point, but to nearer a relic of barbarism tion snything United States. I carnestly recommend his

prompt repeal. The Issue of Bonds.

During the last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating now in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further epietion in the near future seemed so certain that it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if, in this emergency, authority had existed to issue bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period. But the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was nec sarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per nunum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent. Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued. the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be resorted to for the pur-pose of repienishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally in-tended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations, when re-ceived and redeemed in gold, are not cancelled but are reissued and may do duty many times way of drawing gold from the treasury Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the govenrment to maintain parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.
It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only
way under present canditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished, is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold; and congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obliga-tions, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my daty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calemity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the goverement its gold and as long as no better au-thority for bond issues is allowed than A present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever, and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of ou

Favors a New Currency System. Questions relating to our banks and current are closely connected with the subject just re ferred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately wached, but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more clastic currency and obviatin, other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation. the secretary of the treasur; presents in his report a scheme modifying pres-ent banking laws and providing for the issue of culating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's preparal changes in the law and a brief and imperfer statement

The Proposed Plan.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to is sue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 7 cent, of their paid-up and unimpaired capi ial, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent, of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be main tained at all times but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having cir-culation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent, of capit o be quickly noide as emergencie In addition to the guarantee fund re quired, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of circulting notes of failed banks imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent, of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank falls, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be re-deemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented-any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by pro rata assess ment among the other banks, their contribution constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security, it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual lia bility of stockholders is to be retained, and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulat ing notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the ex-pense of printing notes, official supervision cancellation and other like charges, there shall be paid a tax, say one-half of 1 per cent, per annum on the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of less denomination than \$10. That each national bank. except in case of a failed bank, shall redeen or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it. and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on

Exemption of State Banks. Another very important feature of this plan the exemption of state banks from taxation the United States in cases where it is shown the satisfaction of the secretary of the treas-y and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capithat their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes the full extent of their ownership of stock that the liability of said banks upon their cir-culating notes constitutes under their state lay a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including the treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offics.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be us fully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and cur-

rency system.

I conclude this communication fully appre ciating that the responsibility for all legisla-tion affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and assuring them that whether, in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and

welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1894.

From Our Exchanges.

An exchange says: "Publish the best paper you can and don't worry about your rivals; the public will take care of them and you also, and the best paper will win. People don't care so much for the editor as they do the amount and quality of reading matter and general tone of the paper. The paper whose editor tries to place him self on the right side of every ques tion is the one the people are after."

Good for the Land. Beans, peas, and grasses leave land richer than they found it.

WILDER WITH THE WITS

He Heard All the Drolleries of Cleveland, Harrison and Depew.

How Great Men Make Fun-The Merry Little Man Writes About the Amenities of the Wine and Walnut Period.

COPYRIGHT, 1994. They do such things and they say such things-at dinners. During the day after-dinner speakers make their livings with their heads, at night they make speeches with their

At big dinners you get souls set to Dvorak symphonics. The "inmost me" percolates through the diaphragm of the day-worker and drops out at the joint of the tongue-word by word. The smoke of the work-a-day world breaks up and scatters and disappears

in a breeze of bon mots. Imagine Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, cracking jokes, even in his mind. during business hours. He dare not. They would pop like torpedoes all along the track and result finally in a general wreck from end to end of the Vanderbilt system.

No: President Depew thinks no trifles "during hours." If he do, Col. Duval smothers them in committee, and they die a deserved death.

But, oh, what a difference in the

Dr. Depew then pulls down the blind on President Depew and gives Chauncey a chance. Thus at dinners, he comes

to be "Our Chauncey." Gen. Horace Porter has wit, humor, memory, but he lacks the magnetism

and "go" of "Chauncey."

Dr. Depew's great power lies in his power for trotting up the right word at the winning time, as when at a late hour one evening he compared himself to the chamois because he found himself continually going from jag to jag.

Of all dinners, those of the Clover club stand unique for sparkle. It is hard to describe a Clover club dinnermight as well try to bottle up electricity. The company is a group of guyers. Moses P. Handy, a former president of the club-the gentleman who gave publicity to the world's fair -is a prince of guyers. By the by, he

is the best dinner chairman I ever met. One night at the Clover club in Philadelphia Handy arese, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, sitting near, and after having graphically outlined the attractive personality of that silver magnate by way of introduction, I noticed even that veteran of the upper house squirming and reddening in his seat, knowing well the guy guns that would be turned upon him as soon as affected for the worse, but not more so than another gentleman, for no sooner had Handy worked the senator up almost to the starting point than he said: "Notwithstanding such seductive talent within reach, we can peg a hole higher by calling upon to say that both gentlemen looked as annual subscription. if they had just been shot out by mistake from Zalinski's dynamite gun on

the Nietheroy and missed the mark. And it came to pass in that time that the said Ochiltree had had his leg broken by the Pennsylvania railroad. He was suing the railroad because his leg was broken-or he was broke-one or the other. The officials all knew of this, and yet loved him. One of these officials was present. Col. Ochiltree had been using crutches in order to keep the leg from healing while the suit was in progress. But it was foully suspected that he was merely doing the litigative limb. For one day, on seeing some pretty young lady friends across Chestnut street, he dropped his crutches, 'twas said, and went with a skip to greet them. When the colonel was called upon, the Pennsylvania officials remarked: Colonel, where are

your crutches?" "Under the table, where you will be before the dinner is over," and the scorer marked up a carom for the colonel against a goose-egg for the Pennsylvania potentate.

Among the gentlemen at that dinner were Charles Emory Smith, Gen. Magargee, Gov. Bunn, E. Burd Grubb, Edwin S. Stuart, John Russell Young, C. R. Deacon, A. K. McClure, James H. Heverin, Henry H. Bingham, Clayton McMichael, William M. Singerly, Frank Thomson, Albert G. Hetherington, J. William White and scores of famous guests from outside of Philadelphia.

Col. Ingersoll came in late, when Gov. Bunn, catching sight of him, exclaimed in the midst of the decorated and delicious surroundings: "Ah, colo- aptness of speech from his gifted Amernel, this is heaven, no place for you | ican wife.

The colonel blushed up to where the roots of his hair ought to be, and was conspicuous for his silence, whether it was because he felt out of place in heaven, I don't know. He may go there yet in spite of himself.

Mr. Cleveland, also, was there. The guy was put out on him, but Mr. Cleveland was on his mettle and made one of the best speeches of his life. Col. Cockerill came up for his share.

But the colonel has been everything from drummer-boy in Sherman's array to editor in New York city, and, with all his modesty, is a match even for Handy. Col. Cockerill is a dark horse for De-

pew's place as a dinner speaker, should Depew go first. But evidently the doctor is not anticipating any such thing. For at a press club dinner given to Cockerill five years ago Dr. Depew said in closing his remarks: "I trust that Col. Cockerill may enjoy a long life and that I may live to pronounce his funeral oration."

Senator Hill said a felicitous thing that night when in making the request to follow instead of preceed Dr. Depew on the programme, he remarked that "the state of New York ought not to overshadow the United States and he deferred to Mr. Depew." (Mr. Depaw was then mentioned as a presidential

possibility).

though it was in the middle of the day. have been world-wide. Up rose the president and made an imwhat'll he say. Oh, what'll he say!" air a solema stillness held." Mirth of

any kind was dead to the world. Then came calls for me; but his nibs said one friend." "What's the matter with you?" said another. After all was over the president approaching me said: "I didn't expect to speak of good taste would prevent you from saying anything of a jocular nature after I had done so."

By the bye! President Harrison could

not be put down as a humorist, as I found out before the trip was ended. The party were going down the mountain to Saratoga in a special car. When walking down the aisie to where Mr. Harrison was sitting I said: "Mr. President. I am more than glad to have had you along on this jaunt. You will understand that a lot of people, a band of music and militia will be waiting to greet me at Saratoga. Of course, I don't lide the crush, but I thought I might miss you, and simply came to say, that in case I do. good-by."

Not a smile! I went down the aisle to my seat feeling myself touching the floor with a thud at every step. At Saratoga I hurried to a landau and ordered to be driven rapidly to a private hotel so as to escape the great demonstration to the president. "Get along as quickly as you can," I said to the driver, and "he got"—through the band and the soldiers, who made way until we were blocked. Then formed the president's line; the way was opened and I found myself heading the though I was hailed by many friends, you can forgive all this. one of whom said afterward at the hotel: "You are a good fellow to work dinners that after all give us the only idea, as the very contrary was my in- would be unknown to their fellows.

In London it is custom, instead of a benefit, as we give in America, to have dinner under the auspices of the actors' benevolent fund. At one dinner five thousand dollars were raised. which was expended for the actors of London. The admission fee was one guinea and everything was strictly Mr. Hudson does not accept without conventional, after the English style. more than the proverbial grain of There was a man-the toastmasterwho stood behind the chair who would address the diners after this fashion: he got upon his pins. He was visibly "I crave your attention. I ask you to drink to the health of her majesty, the queen. Fill the bumpers."

At an actor's benevolent fund dinner given in London in 1891, with Henry Irving in the chair, cards were furnished each one present with blanks to be filled by Christian and surname, res-Col. Thomas Ochiltree, of Earth, who | idence and by the pounds, shillings and

an animated discussion arose at the wrong time in which the guests even got to calling one another names. Finally when I was called on I found myself in a most trying position in the midst of the excitement. But luckily I was followed by that king of story tellers, Nat Goodwin, who soon put them all in a good humor. By the way, terly. it was Nat who said that "wit is the power to say what everybody else would have said, if he had thought of

In my remarks about Englishmen I a prince of talkers as, also, is Henry Irving. Sir Edwin, speaking of Mr. Gladstone said that the premier lacked humor and that no one ever heard him in his talk said Sir Edwin: "Laughter lives next to the most tender tears." I supposed he must get this exquisite

Many people have an idea that actors are poor talkers outside of their lines. The fact is they are becoming more adaptable every day. Mr. Irving can be very charming upon occasion, as he was at the dinner given him on his last visit to America by the Lotus club. What delicate humor this: "May I find even an increase of the consciousness of virtue which now and then animates you, for if it be a Christopher Marlowe, Edmund Spencer, and Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. I mention this to show you that even in New York you don't know everything, and that it is possible that you may wake one morning to learn that the spirit of Bacon dictated the constitution of the United States. But limited as your knowledge may be, there is no limit to your good will and your good fellowshop."

At the Lambs club dinners actors are to be heard at their best, though the playrights are in the lead. There is no more lovely wit anywhere than is heard upon such occasions from Gus At a dinner given by W. J. Arkell to Thomas, Sydney Rosenfeld, Milton the newspaper men at Mt. McGregor Lackage, Bronson Howard, Charley year.

it was understood that there should be Hoyt, Nat Goodwin, Gus. Thomas, the no remarks except by President Har- gentleman with the mellow passionate rison, who was the guest of honor, to throw of the Hawaiian seas in his clobe followed by some knick-knacks by quence, covers more keys perhaps than any man in this city. Had he been a I never enjoyed a dinner so little, lawyer his fame as an orator would

When an American gets up at these pressive speech. The words kept buz- English dinners, the Englishmen rezing in my ears, "Next comes his ribs; gard him with wide-eyed wonder. They expect to see him "blanketed" and flop In came Mt. Gregor. Then the presi- around like the Vigilant did when she dent drifted to the death of Gen. Grant dropped in a dead faint by the side of at that place-how eloquent he was on the Valkyrie in the first day's race. this point, but at the close. "All the They don't see it; the American carries his sail full of wind and after one or two glasses of wine you see him setting his spinnaker and as he comes around refused to get up. "You're a chump, the lightship, the Britishers are too dumb with astonishment except to grunt: "He's a corker!" But the American has no cinch. Many of his most darling jokes fall as dead as mine did Gen Grant's death, but I knew your on Mr. Harrison. Of course, this does not apply to the Savage and Green Room clubs or clubs of that kind, where American humor has fought its way to the front and where by much practice the members have come to know the piaces where common courtesy demands a laugh. But they are improving, as I have discovered during my visits to England for the last ten years.

It would not do to omit here Johnny Wise or Col. Fellows, the two repartee and epigram men. At the dinner given three years ago at the Astor house to Judge Pryor, where Dr. Depew spoke of Cleveland as the typical American, Johnny Wise dropped into this pleasantry concerning Judge Pryor: "A word as to the honored guest. What is the name of that opera in which a wild boar rushes across the stage with flames breathing from his nostrils? Well, the name doesn't matter, but whenever I witness that scene in it, I think of the manner in which Roger A. Pryor edited the Richmond Enquirer. That is the kind of fiery cuss he was."

Parke Godwin's talks are full of meat, in fact he forgets himself and sometimes goes too long. Few men can make a quick speech.

Murat Halstead can write better than line, much to my own discomfiture, he can speak, but when you know him

Then let us be thankful for those up an ad.," of which, however, I had no true glimpses of men who otherwise Long live dinners!

Merrily yours, MARSHALL P. WILDER

Fear in Birds. This may be a fitting place to glance at the instinct of fear in birds.

salt the Darwinian theory that birds instinctively fear man, and that the instinct is hereditary. We note in this matter, as in many others, Mr. Hudson's capacity for looking at things as they exist, and his unwillingness to square unusual or exceptional phenomena with preconceived ideas and ready-made theories, even when widely accepted by eminent scientists. He boldly faces the inwill now address you." It is needless pence, either donated or put down as explicable, and has no fear of being declared unorthodox. He objects At these English dinners the to Darwin's theory on the ground speeches have, of course, lots of meat that the growth of an hereditary inin them, but they lack the gravy. They stinct of fear would require more have a peculiar sort of herp-me-over- time than the theory provides for. the-fence kind of limp. They are slow "Instincts practically endure forever, and loggy by the side of American and are not presumably acquired with style. The Frenchman, if he be pressuch extraordinary facility." Shyent, is so polite, with a dash of violet, ness in birds, he thinks, is the result you don't know whether he is going to of persecution, and young birds learn say it or not, but he always suggests it. the habit from their parents. This Much depends upon the guest of persecution is not necessarily persethese dinners. During the annual din- cution by man; it may be by other ner of the Green Room club given at | birds. Mr. Hudson often found birds the Crystal Palace, London, at which in the desert, to whom the human among others were present Wilson form was almost unknown, shyer than Barrett, Comyns Carr, the late Harry in the vicinity of human dwellings. Petit, Arthur Jones and Sir Augustus Young domestic birds are tamer than Harris, with Mr. Bancroft, chairman, old ones, evincing little if any instinctive fear of man. Suspicion has its root in the strangeness of an object, or in experience of man's destructive power; confidence springs out of familiarity, and experience of man's kindness. Fear of man is an associated feeling .- [London Quar-

Paper Bicycle Tires.

Paper tires for bicycles are proposed and some have even been made. and are claimed to possess some admust except Sir Edwin Arnold who is vantages as compared with the rubber tire. It is said that in the preparation of the paper stock ingredients are added which are calculated to insure the requisite elasticity. make a witty remark, and further on durability and firmness. The method of drawing out a paper tube, whether it be the size needed to circle around a bicycle wheel or something smaller, is an old one. In this new application, however, the uniting of the two ends is effected by a new and simple method, one end being enlarged and shaved off on the interior for several inches, while the other end is shaved off on its exterior and put into the other half, and a special adhering glutinous substance is used in making the joint tight to the greatest possible degree. Hair is employed in place of interior linings and air is task to climb up additional steps it forced into the hollow of the tube shows an amount of self belief which | before the union is made, a special experience alone can prove justified, instrument being used so that the when after such a banquet as to-night packing is uniform. While the life you are not afraid to venture down of a rubber tire is two seasons, as them. Again, I understand that an in- many as five are claimed for those quiring mind at Detroit has discovered made of paper. It is argued, too, that our friend Bacon wrote not only that thousands of bicycles which are the whole of Shakespeare, but also now supplied with hard or cushioned tires because of the expense of pneumatic, and which would be fitted with pneumatics if a cheap and durable one were available, will find the paper tire to fill the need .- [Atlanta Constitution.

> Canada offers big inducements to Norwegian colonists to settle in the northwest.

> The Government of Victoria owns and operates the railroads in the

Australia produced \$5,000,000 more gold than any other country lass